

Negative (PN), Past Positive (PP), Present Hedonistic (PH), Present Fatalistic (PF) and Future (F).

Results BPD patients scored significantly higher in PH and PF and significantly lower in PP factors than OCD patients. No significant gender differences emerged for either group. In the BPD group, age correlated significantly negatively with PH, while education correlated positively with F.

Conclusion The study's findings suggest that BPD patients have a hedonistic orientation towards time and life and a helplessness/hopeless attitude towards the future to a significantly greater degree than OCD patients, whereas OCD patients seem to have a more positive and nostalgic attitude towards the past than BPD patients. Further research would provide additional information concerning the role of TP in OCD and BPD patients.

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EV889

Anger in personality disorders – catalyser of violence – bio-psycho-social mechanisms

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Introduction Personality disorders designate a series of personality traits involving a behavioural pattern characterized by the recurrent violation of social norms, the importance of medico-legal implications associated to personality disorders being incontestable.

Objective This study aims to obtain a clear image regarding the particularities of violent behaviour, and also the mechanisms of anger in personality disorders, in relation with the legal implications of those reactions.

Methods The present study is a synthesis of recent literature (2012–2014) regarding the role of anger in violent behaviour with legal implications, in personality disorders. The research was made on PubMed, by the following keywords: personality disorder; violence in personality disorders; anger.

Results The core element that determines violent behaviour is anger. The physical effects of anger include increased heart rate and blood pressure, as well as an increase in the level of epinephrine and norepinephrine. Therefore, anger can be considered an integrant part of the response to a potential aggression or a potentially dangerous environment. Several general circumstances can activate anger. A strong example in supporting this theory is the bidirectional relation between anger within personality disorders and the use of alcohol and psychoactive substances. The individual gets extra stimulation, including through their psychopharmacological properties, thus exacerbating anger.

Conclusions In conclusion, it is necessary to conduct future studies focusing on the underlying causes of violence in personality disorders, as well as on the warning signs of potential violent acts, considering that personality disorders alone often cannot explain criminality.

Disclosure of interest The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

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Occurrence of addictions, self-harm behaviours, suicidal attempts in patients with personality disorder (PD)

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Introduction According to previous researches, the risk of addictions and self-harm or suicidal behaviours seems to be higher in patients with personality disorders (PD) than in general population. **Objective** To prove that patients with the diagnosis of PD are in the group of risk of addictions, self-harm behaviours and suicidal attempts.

Aims Analysis the occurrence of addictions, autoaggressive behaviours and suicidal attempts in patients with PD.

Methods Retrospective analysis of 123 patients diagnosed with PD and hospitalized over the years 2012–2015 in the Department of psychiatry and psychotherapy, medical university of Silesia, Katowice. Statistic analysis of variables and comparing with previous studies.

Results Three quarters of hospitalized patients were females. Average age in analysed population was about 48.5 years old. The frequency of suicidal attempts history was 38% among these patients.

Most popular method of suicidal attempts was drugs overuse. Nineteen percent of PD patients has revealed self-harm behaviours history.

PD's population have 46% risk of addictions.

Conclusion Hospitalized patients with personality disorders are in the group of risk of addictions, self-harming behaviours and suicidal attempts.

Care should be taken with patients revealing any risk of autoregressive behaviours and they should be advised accordingly. Preventive actions should be taken with these patients when any life-threatening behaviours suspecting.

Disclosure of interest The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

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EV891

Family and professional functioning in patients with personality disorders

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Introduction Personality disorders (PD) are weight group of conditions. As possible causes of PD, literatures indicates being victim/witness of domestic violent. There is valid suspicion that PDs may have influence on marital status, education level and professional activity.

Objective Studying the PD influence on patients quality of life concerning both personal and professional areas of life.

Aim Analysis of the exposition to the violence in relation to PD diagnosis. Evaluation of the education level and professional activity in studied group, furthermore marital status.

Methods Retrospective analysis of 123 patients diagnosed with PD hospitalized over the years 2012–2015 in the Department of psychiatry and psychotherapy, medical university of Silesia hospital. Statistic analysis of variables and comparing with previous researches.

Results Three quarters of hospitalized patients were females.